# Translation

# PATENT COOPERATION TREATY



# **PCT**

## INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference AE-0015	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)					
International application No. PCT/RU2003/000206	International filing date (day month year)  O5 May 2003 (05.05.2003)  Priority date (day month year)					
International Patent Classification (IPC) or r C12G 3/00	national classification and IPC					
Applicant	KHLUSTOV, Nikolay Alexandrovich					
1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.  2. This REPORT consists of a total of4 sheets. including this cover sheet.  This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES. i.e sheets of the description. claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).  These annexes consist of a total of sheets.  3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:  I						
Date of submission of the demand	Date of completion of this report					
01 December 2004 (01.						
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/RU	Authorized officer					
Facsimile No.	Telephone No.					

# INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.

# PCT/RU2003/000206

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4.		The am	endments have resulted in the cancellation of:
			the description. pages
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5.		This rep	ort has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).**
	and 7	s report (), [7].	heets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rule 70.16
**	Any re	eplaceme 	nt sheet containing such amendments must he referred to under item I and annexed to this report.

## INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/RU 03/00206

V.	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability;
	citations and explanations supporting such statement

Statement	•						
Novelty (N)	Claims	1-5	YES				
	Claims		NO NO				
Inventive step (IS)	Claims		YES				
	Claims	1-5	NO NO				
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-5	YES				
	Claims		NO				
	Novelty (N)  Inventive step (IS)	Novelty (N)  Claims  Claims  Inventive step (IS)  Claims  Claims  Claims  Claims	Novelty (N)         Claims         1-5           Claims         Inventive step (IS)         Claims           Claims         1-5           Industrial applicability (IA)         Claims         1-5				

### 2. Citations and explanations

This report is based on the original claims and on the following documents cited in the search report:

D1: RU 2049813 C1

D2: GRITSYUK, I.G., ROITER, I.M. Tekhnologiya likero-volochnogo proizvodstva, M, Lyogkaya i pishchevaya promyshlennost, 1953, pages 124-125 and 136-182.

D3: SU 1148863 A

D4: RU 2157648 C1

D5: RU 2031930 C1

D6: RU 2199923 C1.

D1 discloses a method for producing a liquor from sea urchin eggs wherein the eggs are cleaned and covered and infused with a water-alcohol mixture having an alcohol-to-water ratio of 40% by volume, with a volume ratio of the eggs to the water-alcohol mixture of 1:10 at room temperature for 14 days and at 50-60°C for 8 days, and they are subsequently left to stand at a temperature of up to 5°C until clarified.

D2 discloses a cleaning technique for use in the method for producing a liquor, which technique includes

PCT/RU 03/00206

rinsing the raw material, allowing them to sit at a high or standard temperature for 2 to 5 days, with a wateralcohol mixture of 40 to 70% by volume.

D3 describes the process of infusing the material in a solution containing 16-20% by volume or 30-50% by volume alcohol at a ratio of 1:18-22 for 27-54 hours.

D4 discloses a technique for cleaning sea urchin eggs using seawater at a temperature of 15°C.

D5 discloses the infusion process while producing a bitter liquor to which balsams are related, with a ratio of raw material to a water-alcohol mixture having 50% by volume alcohol of 1:8 and 1:10 at a temperature of 18-30°C.

D6 discloses the infusion of the raw material in a solvent containing 70% by volume alcohol at a temperature of 17-24°C in a dark place, the settlement of the raw material and the solvent, and, after settlement, filtering of the infusion.

D1 is the prior art closest to the claimed invention. The method according to claim 1 differs from the method known from D1 by the fact that the cleaning includes rinsing with water at a temperature of up to 20°C, and by the quantitative nature of the parameters for conducting the infusion process: the strength of the water-alcohol mixture, the ratio of the eggs to the water-alcohol mixture, the temperature, and the infusion time.

Consequently, independent claim 1 and claims 2-5, which are dependent thereon, meet the requirement for novelty.

D2 discloses, however, that the cleaning of the raw material before infusion includes rinsing with water (pages 124-125), and D4 discloses a process for rinsing the sea urchin eggs with water at a temperature of 15°C (which falls within the scope of "up to 20°C") (see description, page 2).

The majority of the quantitative parameters of the infusion process are known from the prior art, specifically from D2 (pages 136-182), D3 (description, claims) and D5 (description, page 5) and come under the claimed scope. With respect to the other quantities, it is clear to a specialist that they have been selected in a standard manner by a person skilled in the art by taking into account the raw material used and the characteristics of the finished product, and said selection does not require an inventive step.

The distinguishing features mentioned above are known and obvious from the prior art (D2-D6) and are aimed, as is the case in known solutions, at obtaining a strong alcoholic beverage in which a maximum content of biologically active substances has been maintained among its components, and with specific organoleptic properties. The liquors used as medical and prophylactic means are distinguished by the known properties of sea urchin eggs. No unexpected effect has been demonstrated in the application materials.

Consequently, on the basis of the above, claim 1 does not meet the requirement of inventive step.

The features of dependent claim 2 are known from D4, which describes the use of seawater when rinsing sea

International application No. PCT/RU 03/00206

urchin eggs (description, page 2).

D6 discloses (description, page 4) carrying out an infusion and settling in a dark place, settling in the presence of the infused material, and filtering the infusion after settling, i.e. the features of dependent claims 3-5.

Therefore, dependent claims 2-5 do not satisfy the requirement for inventive step.

Claims 1-5 meet the requirement for industrial applicability.